The Columbian.

VOL. 2.....NO. 18. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

J. [illegible]

A. [illegible]

R. [illegible]

CLOTHING, &C.

D. [illegible]

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, [illegible]

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. S. [illegible]

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, [illegible] block, Main st., west of Market. v1-n47

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, [illegible]

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., [illegible]

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BITTNER, boot and shoe maker, Main street, [illegible]

A. [illegible]

HENRY KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, [illegible]

DAVID BITTS, boot and shoemaker, Main st., [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

J. [illegible]

D. H. E. [illegible]

J. B. MURTHY, M. D., surgeon and [illegible]

J. C. BUTTER, M. D., surgeon and Physician, [illegible]

D. [illegible]

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

M. [illegible]

M. [illegible]

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods, [illegible]

MRS. JULIA A. & BADE BARKLEY, [illegible]

MRS. M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods, Main st., opposite Court House. v1-n47

MRS. E. B. FURMAN, millinery, Main st., below [illegible]

THE MISSES HARMAN, millinery and fancy goods, Main street, [illegible]

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. [illegible]

W. [illegible]

F. [illegible]

E. [illegible]

A. [illegible]

F. [illegible]

B. [illegible]

J. [illegible]

W. [illegible]

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, Commissary, [illegible] Main st., above Court House. v1-n35

S. H. SHAUER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, [illegible]

M. CASEY, NEAL & CO., dealers in dry goods, [illegible]

C. [illegible]

J. [illegible]

R. [illegible]

H. [illegible]

C. [illegible]

J. [illegible]

R. [illegible]

REV. A. HARTMAN, dry goods, [illegible]

H. H. McCONNELL, [illegible]

D. [illegible]

WILLIAM TREMBLY, [illegible]

E. [illegible]

J. [illegible]

W. [illegible]

J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods, [illegible]

C. SNYDER, furniture, carpets, stoves, [illegible]

A. J. SLOAN, [illegible]

J. K. EYER, groceries and [illegible]

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Bryant block, Main st., [illegible]

S. CRAMER & A. P. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries and [illegible] Sharpless, south side, two doors above Iron [illegible] watchmaker shop. v2-n35

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three [illegible] brick on Main st., west of Market st. v1-n47

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st., [illegible]

H. ROSENSTOCK, Undertaker, Exchange block, Main st., opposite the Jerseytown [illegible]

J. F. BROBST, Undertaker, Herberton's building, [illegible]

N. W. FARISH, [illegible]

J. E. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, [illegible]

C. [illegible]

BLOOMSBURG DEPOT, [illegible] Blood dealers in Lumber, [illegible] and near the railroad.

W. J. HELLMAN, saddle and [illegible] Main st., [illegible]

A. [illegible]

R. [illegible]

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Singer & Bachelor's sewing machines, Main st., Bachelor's [illegible] up stairs.

D. W. ROBBINS, [illegible] northwest corner Main and [illegible]

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, [illegible] Main and Market sts. v1-n47

J. BN A. FUNSTON, [illegible] Main and Market sts. v1-n47

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and [illegible] Main st., [illegible]

I. S. KUHN, dealer in wood, [illegible] Exchange alley, [illegible]

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Granite stone [illegible]

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

D. [illegible]

[illegible]

G. [illegible]

W. [illegible]

A. [illegible]

M. [illegible]

J. [illegible]

H. [illegible]

M. [illegible]

WILLIAM HELSEL, [illegible]

E. [illegible]

I. [illegible]

J. [illegible]

W. [illegible]

P. [illegible]

ESPY DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

B. [illegible]

J. [illegible]

T. [illegible]

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

A. [illegible]

J. [illegible]

C. [illegible]

J. [illegible]

A. [illegible]

S. [illegible]

J. [illegible]

RUPERT DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

H. [illegible]

J. [illegible]

B. [illegible]

D. [illegible]

[illegible]

D. R. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, [illegible] below Main.

[illegible]

P. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North West corner Main and Second Streets. v2-n35

M. [illegible], dealer in General Merchandise, [illegible]

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

D. [illegible]

[illegible]

J. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SWAN HOTEL,

(THE UPPER HOUSE)

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known Hotel or Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who may favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

and will at all times be found in attendance to wait upon his guests.

JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., April 10, 1868.

EXCHANGE SALOON.

The Proprietor has fitted up a new and elegant saloon at

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.,

and is dispensing to

CHOICE LIQUORS,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.,

AT ONE CENT PER GLASS.

LUNCH ALL DAYS.

Orangeville, May 1, 1868.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known Hotel, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

and will be stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render satisfaction.

C. H. DIETTERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 10, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

EDWARD EVERETT, PROPRIETOR.

The long established reputation of this well-known house, so ably held by various landlords, the Proprietor begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has refitted the House throughout, and has added to the Bar and Cuisine with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His table is not excelled in the county, and the guests will be served to the utmost comfort.

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

[illegible] HANNA'S Brick Hotel, S. Knickerbocker's property, southeast corner Main and Second Street. v2-n12

J. B. CREASY, dry goods, groceries, and general Merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

S. B. RICARD, dealer in shoes and Hardware, Main Street. v2-n12

W. R. ALBERT, attorney at law, Main street, [illegible]

GILBERT & KLEIN, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

KLEIN, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street.

B. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Masonic Building. v2-n18

D. L. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, [illegible] below Main. v2-n35

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[illegible]

J. [illegible]

[illegible]

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THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of the precursor of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press.

The safety, happiness and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less, one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	17,00	18,00	25,00	30,00	40,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in all cases, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or job'ing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FRIEZE,

"Columbian Office,"

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Printed at Robison's buildings, near the Court House, by

C. M. VANDERSLICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. LEVELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. WELIVER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

CATAWISSA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Wirt's building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

JOHN G. FRIEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in the room formerly occupied by Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, in the building of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT P. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office—Corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office on Main street, in Ikeler building, below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ Office—Court House Alley, to the rear of the Post Office.

J. B. ROBISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Office in Diamond's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. 1m-n47-67.

LOUIS BERNHARD

Would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of clocking, silver or gold. Dec6'67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to the duties of his calling. Persons favoring him with their patronage shall call or write to him at Jerseytown, Pa.

DR. W. B. BRADLEY,

Late Assistant Medical Director, U. S. Army,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at the house opposite Brower House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Can be readily called to both night and day. [illegible] Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

Dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS, &C.

Which he feels confident he can sell at lower rates than any other person in the county. Repairing done promptly.

Shop on Iron street, below the Post Office, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Nov. 15, 1866.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING

AND

SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Over Kleim's Grocery & Jacobs' Ice Cream Saloon, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Both the Proprietor and his assistant [illegible] to [illegible] the public generally, and solicit a share of their patronage. Ladies and Children [illegible] Parlor, [illegible] April 6'67.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWELL, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved [illegible] TEETH inserted on gold plates, silver and rubber base so look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth warranted and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, [illegible]

Bloomsburg, Jan. 25, 1867.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Bangor, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER.

give notice that they are prepared to accommodate their customs with dispatch, and on the cheapest [illegible]

Choice Poetry.

THE MONEYLESS MAN.

Is there no secret place on the top of the earth
Where charity dwelleth, where virtue has birth?
Where bosoms to misery and kindness will heave
And the poor and the wretched shall "ask and receive?"

Is there no place on earth where a knock from the poor
Will bring a kind angel to open the door?
Ah! search the wide world wherever you can,
There is no open door for a moneyless man.

Go, look in your hall, where the chandelier's light
Drives off with its splendor the darkness of night!
Where the rich hanging velvet in shadowy fold
Sweeps gracefully down with its crimsoning of gold,

And the mirrors of silver take up and renew,
In long lighted vistas, the widening view—
Go there, in your patches, and find, if you can,
A welcoming smile for a moneyless man!

Go, look in you church of the cloud-reaching spire,
Which gives back to the sun his same look of red fire;
Where the arches and columns are gorgeous within,
And the walls seem as pure as the soul without sin;

Go down the long aisle—see the rich and the great,
In the pomp and the pride of their worldly estate—
Walk down in your patches and find if you can,
Who opens a pew to a moneyless man!

Go, look to you judge in the dark flowing gown,
With the scales wherein law weigheth equity down,
Where he frowns on the weak and smiles on the strong,
And punishes right while he justifies wrong;

Where jurors their lips on the bible have laid,
To render a verdict they've already made—
Go there, in the court-room, and find, if you can,
Any law for the cause of a moneyless man!

Go, look in the banks, where Mammon has hoid
His hundreds and thousands of silver and gold;
Where, safe from the hands of the starving and poor,
Lies pile upon pile of the glittering ore;

Walk up to the counter—ah, there you may stay,
Till your limbs have grown old and your hair has turned gray,
And you'll find at the banks no one of the elves
With money to lend to a moneyless man!

Then go to your lovely; no haven has he!
The wife who has suffered too long for her bread,
Kneel down by her pallet and kiss the death-frost
From the lips of the angel your poverty lost;

Then turn in your agony upward to God,
And bless, while it smites you, the chastening rod;
And you'll find at the end of your life's little span,
There's a welcome above for a moneyless man!

Miscellaneous.

FIVE YEARS ON GUARD.

DURING the French empire every regiment had its dog, whose intelligence, thanks to the soldier's care, was improved by education and discipline. The grand army's dogs were picked up almost everywhere, except in England. They had been recruited in Poland, in Prussia, in Holland, in Saxony, and in Flanders. They were mongrel mastiffs, hounds, Danish dogs and spaniels. But no matter whence they came, they soon turned out French. Foreign dogs were naturalized without knowing it.

Rugen is an island in the Black sea, opposite to Stralsund, on the cost of Pomerania. Fortified both by nature and by art, its situation is exceedingly strong. In time of peace, in consequence of its fertile soil, its salubrious air, and its mild climate, Rugen is a delightful retreat. In time of war it is an important post, a natural citadel, a formidable fortress, whose possession has been purchased at the expense of many a bloody fight. During the campaign of 1807 this island was comprised in their sphere of operation by the corps commanded by Marshal Davoust, and was occupied by an infantry regiment of the line, and by several companies of sappers and miners. The regiment of course had a dog—a black and white poodle—named Capucin, not because he was born in a Capucin's convent in Italy, (which would have been quite a sufficient reason,) but in allusion to the copper or iron rings by which a gun barrel is fastened to its stock. The dog's sharp bark might, perhaps, have been thought to resemble the snappy report of a musket.

In consequence of a change in the plan of operations ordered by Napoleon the First, the island had to be suddenly evacuated, to carry out a movement in retreat, abandoning the whole line of the Pomeranian coast. Every post, every man, was withdrawn, but in such a hasty way that they forgot an advanced sentinel, perched on the top of a hillock, which commanded the entrance of Rugen. This sentinel was a young soldier, named Firmin Bonard, who had scarcely been three months in the service. At present, a soldier who had served three years is considered quite a veteran; at that time, troops who could reckon three, five, seven, and nine years of service, were still called conscripts. Now, Bonard, the soldier called conscripts. Now, Bonard, the soldier, and Capucin, the dog, happened to be particular good friends, bound by the strongest ties of mutual attachment.

The corporal of the post had planted Firmin as sentinel on the hillock exactly at midnight. The latter therefore calculated on being relieved at two in the morning, also then from two till five in the morning he would have three good hours to doze and slumber in the corps off guard. So Firmin Bonard beguiled the time by anticipating this supreme indulgence, also by thoughts of his village steeple, of his aged cure's ancient housekeeper, of the hay stack where he used to play at hide and seek, and sundry other recollections. In this way the minutes slipped slowly by, and the two hours' guard were drawing to a close.

All at once he heard a slight noise. He listened. "It is the corporal coming to relieve guard," he thought, and prepared to utter the formal "*qui vive*." But the sound, which resembled that of human footsteps, was soon followed by complete silence. "I couldn't be be mistaken!" he said to himself. "Besides, my time must now be up." He listened again, still more attentively. Almost immediately he heard the barking of a dog, who came running forward in his direction. On recognizing Capucin's voice the sentinel looked around him anxiously. Perceiving nothing which threatened an attack, he wondered what could be the meaning of this nocturnal visit. Before he had time to consider the matter the animal had climbed the hill and was jumping up his legs.

"It's you Capucin. Very good. You got tired of waiting there; and I am terribly sleepy. You should have brought the corporal with you. His watch must have stopped. He ought to sell it for old iron and buy a new one."

Capucin's answer was a frenzied bark and a series of mad leaps around his friend.

"I understand," said Firmin, smiling. "You are asking me to dance to warm myself. It's a pity you are not provided with the password and a musket."

Capucin commenced to bark, runing right and left like a creature possessed. Finding all these manœuvers useless, he ran up to the soldier, pulled him by the coat, and tried hard to pull him away, renewing his efforts with so much violence that he tore the soldier's uniform. Firmin considering this proof of affection more troublesome than pleasant, lost his temper and gave poor Capucin a kick. The dog, howling at finding himself so cruelly maltreated and misunderstood, retreated to a few paces distant; but soon returned, heedless of his friend's unkind treatment. All he did now was to look forgiveness and lick the soldier's hand.

"Be quiet, will you? And take yourself off," said Firmin, harshly, as he threatened him with the butt of his gun, to drive him away. Capucin, finding he could do no good, unwillingly made up his mind to depart. He arrived just in time to go on board with the last detachment of the corps.

At four o'clock he began to lose patience. Discipline forbade his quitting the post, but hunger, which drives the wolf out of the wood, compelled him to forget the code militaire. He left his station, and went to the guard-house, muttering to himself, "If anybody deserves to be shot for this, it is not I, but the corporal, who doesn't know his business, and keeps a sentinel on guard six hours at a time."

In the guard house not a creature! The only supposition he could form was, that the regiment had gone to occupy another part of the island. He shouldered his gun and walked off across the country in search of his regiment. On the way he fell in with a farmer ploughing a field. "Can you tell me," he asked him, "in which direction the French have marched?"

"They have gone away," was the startling reply. "They embarked at two this morning, stepping lightly and without uttering a word, in consequence of an order received from the Emperor."

"Gone away, leaving me behind! I shall be reported as a deserter! Confound that corporal; he has been my ruin. I understand what poor Capucin meant. It is not the death I fear, so much as the disgrace."

"Don't take on in that way, said the farmer, in a consolatory tone of voice. "Shrieking never set a broken bone. Stay here and make the best of a bad business. If the French come back again I can prove that it was no fault of yours."

"My good man, you don't know the severity of our rules."

"They will not punish you for a crime you have not committed. Meanwhile, you cannot live on air. You probably were brought up in the country, and are accustomed to do country work?"

"Certainly. I can plough, for instance."

"The very thing for me. I can offer you good board and lodging, with a small weekly payment into the bargain. It will be the best thing you can do under the circumstances."

The soldier heaved a heavy sigh, and slowly gazed all around the horizon, to see whether any of the ships were still visible. Beholding nothing, he said, at last, "I thankfully accept your offer."

"Good," said the farmer, Peter Baxen, "Come and breakfast at once. We will go on with the ploughing afterwards."

At Baxen's farm the soldier-ploughman had plenty of opportunities of proving his capacity. He found such favor in the farmer's eyes—and in other people's, too—that Baxen determined to try and keep him for good and all.

"My worthy fellow," he said, one day, "I look upon you almost as a son."

"If my poor old father," Firmin answered, "were not anxiously awaiting my return to France, I would willingly remain in Rugen."

"You can bring him back with you the next time you go to France. But what I want to say to you now concerns my daughter."

Firmin colored up to the eyes.

"Unless I am much mistaken you and she are very good friends."

Firmin uttered a few unintelligible words.

"The neighbors even say you are in love with her."

"I assure you I never uttered a word which could lead her to suppose that."

"I know it; and for that very reason I took upon myself to tell her that, if you had no objection, she might have you for a husband."

"And she said—?"

"Not a word; but she threw her arms around my neck and kissed me for a quarter of an hour."

A fortnight afterwards Firmin Bonard was married to the fair haired Clarissa, Peter Baxen's only daughter.

Four years then elapsed, pretty equally divided between love and labor. His thoughts occasionally reverted to France, but he had almost forgotten his compulsory desertion. The past soon fades from our memory when the present is satisfactory and the future promising.

One morning the look-out man in the town of Rugen signaled a fleet of ships in the offing. They were men-of-war, carrying the French flag.

"The French are coming!" people shouted to each other. "They are going to land!"

Firmin Bonard heard it. "The French are coming!" rang in his ears like the boom of an alarm gun. It told him that he was a lost man. Nevertheless, a thought struck him which relieved his heart by a glimmer of hope.

He ran home, put on his uniform, seized his arms, and mounted guard on the very spot where, five years before, he had been unintentionally abandoned. Meanwhile, boats full of soldiers rowed toward the hillock. In the fore part of one of the boats was a black and white poodle. As it approached the beach the creature barked with joy. In spite of his anxiety, Firmin's eyes filled with tears as he recognized his old friend Capucin. The dog, unable to master his impatience, jumped into the sea and swam ashore.

As soon as the boat had come within earshot Firmin "made ready," and shouted at the top of his voice, "*Qui vive?*"

"*Qui vive*, yourself!" said the occupant of the first boat, which was filled with officers, composing Marshal Davoust's staff. "Who are you, and what are you doing here?"

"I am a sentinel, keeping guard."

"A pretty sentinel! How long have you been on guard?"

"Five years."

"It is time to come down, then," shouted the officers, laughing.

When Firmin descended from his hill Capucin ran to meet him half way, barking with joy, and jumping into his arms.

"Poor Capucin, have it all your own way this time. Do whatever you like. Dirty me, tear my clothes; I shan't send you away. I ought to have made better return for your attempt to serve me."

Followed by the faithful dog, Firmin joined his former comrades. He gave a plain account of what had happened. By a lucky chance, the corporal who had forgotten him, and who had since been promoted, belonged to Marshal Davoust's staff. He received his old comrade with open arms. Firmin, in return, invited his countrymen to the farm, where he entertained them with liberal hospitality. The adventure reached Marshal Davoust's ears. He laughed at Firmin's stratagem, and presented him with a discharge drawn up in due form. "I should not like the brave fellow," he said, "to appear before a court martial, after having kept guard so long."

Firmin continued a farmer. He had a large family, who at present fill the largest and most important offices in the island. They are commonly known as the Sentinel's Family. When the French finally left Rugen, Capucin remained. Like his master, he forgot his military mates, and devoted himself exclusively to farming.

Pat and the Deacon.

A few months ago, as Deacon Ingalls of Swampscot, Rhode Island, was travelling through the western part of the State of New York, he fell in with an Irishman, who was in search of a brother who had come before him, and settled in some of the diggins in that part of the country.

Pat was a strong man, a true Roman Catholic, and had never seen the interior of a Protestant church.

Ingalls was a pious man. He told Pat he was going to church, and invited his new made friend to keep him company thither, his destination being a small meeting house near by. There was a great revival there at the time. One of the deacons, who was a very small man in stature, invited brother Ingalls to take a seat in his pew. He accepted the invitation, followed by Pat, who looked in vain for the altar &c. After he was seated, he turned round to brother Ingalls, and in a whisper that could be heard all around, he inquired:

"Shure, and isn't this a heretic church?"

"Hush!" said Ingalls; "if you speak a word they will put you out."

"Divil a word will I spake at all," replied Pat.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the pastor.

Pat was eyeing him very closely, when an old gentleman, who was standing in the pew directly in front of Pat, shouted "*Amen!*"

"Hist, ye divil!" rejoined Pat, in his loud whisper, which was heard by the minister: "be dacent, and don't make a blockhead of yourself!"

The parson grew more fervent in his devotions. Presently the deacon uttered an audible groan—"*Amen!*"

"Hist, ye blackguard! Have ye no decency at all?" said Pat, at the same time giving him a punch in the ribs, which caused him to lose his equilibrium.

The minister stopped, and extending his hands in a suppliant manner, said:

"Brethren, we cannot be disturbed in this way. Will some one put that man out?"

"Yes, your riverence," shouted Pat, "I will do it."

And suiting the action to the word, he collared the deacon, and, to the utter horror of the pastor, brother Ingalls, and the whole congregation, he dragged him up the aisle, and with a tremendous kick, sent him into the vestibule of the church.

LADIES, when having their photographs taken, may observe the following rules with some advantage to their appearance:

When a lady would compose her mouth to a bland and serene character, she should say "Bosom," and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides.

If, on the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguished and somewhat noble bearing, not suggestive of sweetness, she should say "Brush," the result of which is infallible.

If she would make her mouth look small she must say "Flip," but if the mouth be already too small and needs enlarging, she must say "Cabbage."

If she wishes to look mournful she must say "Kerchunk."

If resigned, she must forcibly ejaculate. "S'cat."

WHEN the President was "swinging round the circle," in 1866, we were told by the Radical press that Gen. Grant got "disgusted" at Cleveland and swung round on the Lake to Detroit by himself. It turns out now, to put it in plain language, that the General was on a "big batter."

The Capture of "Romeo."

A FEARFUL CONTEST WITH A FEROCIOUS ELEPHANT.

ONE of the most interesting, exciting and yet hazardous incidents which has occurred for many a day, was the recapture and conquering on Saturday the 28th ult., of the huge Asiatic elephant "Romeo," belonging to Adam Forepaugh's Menagerie, on the farm of Jas. B. Miller, in Hatborough, a small unpretending village, twelve miles from this city, upon whose premises he has been quartered during the past winter, together with the camels, dromedaries, horses and two other elephants belonging to Mr. Forepaugh's great Zoological and Equestrain Combination.

It will be, no doubt, remembered by the majority of our readers, that this is the same elephant that killed his keeper, Mr. William P. Williams, last December not long after going into winter quarters, the circumstances of which might not be uninteresting briefly to narrate in this connection.

Mr. Williams was in the habit with other duties and cares, of washing and scrubbing the elephant every few days with warm water, the animal, at the same time, being chained firmly by securing both fore feet with a massive iron chain strongly fastened to rings, secured at the bottom of his spacious stall, which is built of solid masonry, of great thickness and strength, upon which rests the weight of a ponderous superstructure. From several circumstances that had transpired but a few days previous, such as the annihilation of a pet cat; the knocking down of a camel which happened to come in the way, Mr. Williams his keeper was advised to be on his guard; but having great confidence, he took no precautionary measures, and thus it happened that while he was in the act of procuring a fresh supply of water, with which to wash him, his back being turned, the elephant struck him a powerful blow with his trunk, prostrating him upon his face, breaking his spinal column and rendering him instantly helpless.

Immediately the elephant caught him with his trunk, drew him beneath his fore feet, gored him with his tusks, knelt upon him with his knees, literally crushing every bone in his body. At this fearful crisis, Mr. Miller and other members of his family, alarmed by the cries of the unfortunate man, came to the rescue, and, by means of forks, spears, etc., succeeded so far in diverting the attention of the infuriated monster from his victim as to extricate the dying man from his power. Mr. Williams, it is hardly necessary to add, lived but two hours after this sad event. Being securely chained, he was, of course, unable to do any further mischief, and in this predicament he has remained all winter, no person being able to conquer or subdue him. Of course, if permitted to remain so all the time, he would be harmless enough, but the traveling season for the menagerie aproaches, and his lordship is needed somewhere else, and some means, therefore, must be devised by which he can be subdued and made available for the approaching campaign.

In this extremity Mr. Forepaugh was obliged to secure the services of his old keeper, Mr. Stuart Craven, who had been in charge of him before he was imported to America, and for six years since that event, but who, in consequence of declined health, was advised to travel in Europe, and about eighteen months ago set out for the Orient, and wishing to combine profit with pleasure pursued his journey into the interior of Africa, Asia and Lower Egypt, accumulated an extensive assortment of the most rare and curious animals, and also of the feathered tribes among which were some of the finest specimens of African and Asiatic elephants, camels and dromedaries etc., ever imported into this country all of which have been recently merged into the mammoth menagerie belonging to Adam Forepaugh.

Mr. Craven being an experienced animal tamer, was deemed the most advisable person to take charge of the recapture of "Romeo," as he is the only person who has ever succeeded in conquering and subduing this, the largest specimen of an Asiatic elephant on this continent.

To this end, Mr. Craven proceeded on Saturday last, assisted by that fearless and intrepid animal performer, Mr. James Forepaugh, to Hatboro', accompanied also by an army of men with ropes, tackles and chains, to bring this monarch of the Oriental jungle to his haunches, who has been a kind of terror to that community ever since the unfortunate death of Mr. Williams.

Immediately on the arrival of his old keeper, although he had been absent about eighteen months, the elephant recognized him, and became restive and defiant, made a fearful charge upon him with his trunk, with which, but for the chain by which he was strongly tethered he would have instantly annihilated him. This was quite unexpected to his old keeper, but experience has demonstrated that once the elephant becomes enraged, he is just as quick to fight his best friend as those whom he has never seen. In short, Romeo was complete master of the situation, and great apprehensions were entertained lest becoming still more ferocious, he should snap his tampers and make a great havoc among the spectators. To be prepared for this emergency ropes and chains were made ready, and by the wisdom and discretion manifested by Mr. Craven, assisted by James and George Forepaugh, both hind feet of the monster were secured by chains which the infuriated beast proceeded to break like so many gossamer webs floating in the air. These efforts were time and again repeated and as often baffeted. Larger chains and ropes were brought into requisition, which in their turn yielded to the superior strength and prowess of the monster brute, who contemptously spurned every effort used to capture him, until it was evident that some more effectual means and appliances must be resorted to in order to dislodge him from his stronghold. The chief point now to be accomplished was to hamper and entangle his legs in the massive chains with which he was confined to the stall as to render him at once *hors de combat*. In this Mr. Craven, assisted by George Forepaugh, the renowned elephant hunter, was more than equal to the task.

By an adroit movement of a species of lasso, a large rope was looped around his hind leg, instantly, tightened by a triple fall-block, and by the aid of a large concourse of people, attracted by curiosity to witness the capture, he was brought to realize for the sixth time of his life, that "Knowledge is power," and to its mandates must sooner or later succumb. Before yielding, however, he made some desperate lunges at his keeper, and several times came near annihilating him with his trunk. It was hard for "Romeo," however to kick against the goads. He gradually found himself in a rack which out-Heroded the palmiest days of the Inquisition.

In spite of himself he was finally brought down, to the no small delight of the spectators. But he was so obstinate and indomitable that he would not beg for mercy. When the elephant is subdued he usually makes his acquiescence manifest by a plaintive noise, which, those accustomed to the animal, know and understand as well as a mother knows the cry of her child. All day Saturday was consumed, and Saturday night found him still obstinate. Sunday morning came and still he was unwilling to yield. However excruciating the torture, writhing all day Sunday in his galling chains, Monday morning came and with it a disposition to yield to the conquest. At nine o'clock, Monday morning, Mr. Craven had him completely under his control, and never was a whipped spaniel more docile.

Loosing his chains the keeper found no difficulty in conducting the conquered monarch to the city, on Monday. Our citizens need have no apprehension of danger, as "Romeo," like Richard the Third, is "himself again."

Something of an adequate idea of the marvelous size of this mastodon of the animal kingdom may be formed when it was discovered, on weighing him after his capture, that the scales were brought down to five tons and three hundred pounds.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Pen, Paste and Scissors.

AN Irishman being in church where the collection apparatus resembled an election box, on its being passed to him, whispered in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalized, and could not vote, but he was ready to make a speech.

A JUROR having applied to the judge to be excused from serving, on account of deafness, the judge said—

"Could you hear my charge to the jury, sir?"

"Yes, I heard your honor's charge," said the juror, "but I couldn't make any sense out of it."

He was excused.

A CERTAIN clerk recently made the following comment on Pocahontas: Said he, "Pocahontas was a great man. Pocahontas was a noble, kind-hearted and true man." "Hold on," cried his companion, "Pocahontas was a woman." "She was, eh?" said he, "well, that's just my luck; how am I expected to know? I never read the Bible."

"You have lost your baby, I hear," said one gentleman to another. "Yes, poor little thing! It was only five months old, We did all we could for it. We had four doctors, blistered its head and feet, put mustard poultices all over it, gave it nine calomel powders, leeched its temples, had it bled, and gave it all kinds of medicines; and yet, after a week's illness, it died."

"SALLY," said a green youth, in a venerable white hat and gray pants, through which his legs projected half a foot, "Sally, before we go into this museum to see the happy family, I want to ask you something." "Well, Ichabod, what is it?" "Well, you see this ere business is guine to cost a hull quarter apiece, and I can't afford to spend so much for nothin'. Now, if you'll say you'll hev me, darned ef I don't pay the hull on't myself!"

A CERTAIN doctor when called to see children, no matter what might be the symptoms, always prescribed for one and the same malady—worms. Being summoned one day to the bedside of a little boy, he gravely sat down and having felt of the patient's pulse, looked up gravely through his spectacles, and said to the mother in a solemn tone: "Worms, madam, worms." To which the m

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

The Future.

It must be admitted that the future of our country seems dark and portentous. On all other trying occasions men have been at the helm of state, who, whatever opinions they may have had on minor points, were guided by the Constitution, and always appealed to it for their justification. Within a few years, however, that instrument, under the plea of necessity, has become ineffective,—inoperative. This has ever been a tyrant's plea. Under it, a complete revolution has been worked in our Government. The President, the sworn Executive of the nation, has been stripped of power to execute the laws,—denied the right to test them in the Courts; while the Courts themselves are bound hand and foot by decrees of "an infamous Congress." Knowing their acts to be unconstitutional, they deprive the Supreme Court of all jurisdiction in cases where they can be called in question, making that final resort of American liberty, a Department as powerless to protect life or preserve liberty as the Executive.

Not only this, but in order to retain power in order to rule or ruin, this same Congress, now Supreme over all the other Departments, is confessedly acting outside the Constitution, but is not as it pretends a representation of the people's will. Look at it! Ten sovereign states, several of which aided in the formation of our Government, have no representation whatever, and to-day are under the heel of a military power as despotic as as ever cursed Poland or Hungary. New York with 50,000 Democratic majority is represented in Congress by twenty Radicals, and only eleven Democrats. Pennsylvania, which last fall went Democratic, and is so now more strongly than ever, has *twenty* Radical and only *six* Democratic members. So it is throughout the Union; and in order to still further increase their majority, Democratic members have been ruled out of their seats without the slightest claim of right.

This now omnipotent body, "a law unto itself," "acting outside the Constitution," bound by no precedents, bears absolute sway over thirty millions of people, and all its acts emanate from a caucus, in which a majority dictate; so that the world beholds the spectacle of a country governed by a minority party, and a mere majority of that minority deciding in caucus how this Government shall be administered.

We repeat that the future is full of danger. The Ship of State has got on a tempestuous sea full of shoals and quicksands; her pilots are untrustworthy; the Chart, our Constitution, has been thrown overboard, and the warnings of those old pilots, Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Jackson, and hosts of others are unheeded. What, then, shall be done to save us? *Throw over board the traitors as the mariners did Jonah,—follow more closely the old chart,—place the helm in the hands of competent pilots,—and hang the first mutineer at the yard arm.* Not until then will we reach a harbor of safety, and our nation become great and glorious, the home of the oppressed of all nations, as our fathers designed it.

No more shameless act has occurred for years than the expulsion of Mr. Shugart from his seat in the State Senate. It is confessed that his opponent had many more illegal votes cast, and yet in order to secure their man they threw out the vote of whole districts. Our indefatigable member, Senator Jackson, in his Minority Report, has clearly shown the iniquity of the whole scheme.

It may answer for a time to attempt to cheat the popular will by ousting men legally elected, but the recoil is sure to come. We venture to affirm that in every instance in which Congress has excluded Democratic members, their Districts afterwards went more strongly Democratic than before.

SINGULAR.—To see Ben. Butler using his influence to convict President Johnson of violating the Constitution in removing Stanton, and for sympathy with the distressed South, while the same Butler in 1860 voted fifty odd times in the Charleston Convention for Jeff. Davis for Democratic Candidate for President, and the same Stanton told the leading Southern Senators that "they were right,—their cause was just, and the North would uphold them." At the same time and ever since Johnson has contended for the Union, and these same hounds are now high in the councils of the Radicals.

DOES any sane man believe that if President Johnson had remained true to the Radical party, his removal of Stanton or any other man would have provoked impeachment? Or does any man believe he would be convicted were it not that the Radicals expect to gain power thereby to aid them in carrying the approaching elections by a corrupt use of patronage? If these are the causes, they are setting dangerous precedents which may return to plague the inventor.

REMOVAL!—The Office of the "Printers' Circular" and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse formerly located at 36 Hudson Street, has been Removed to 515 Minor Street. Address all orders for material to R. S. Menamin, 515 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

CONUNDRUM.—If the Constitutions of the Southern States are disloyal because they do not permit negroes to vote and hold office, what will be said of the laws of the Northern States which have the same provisions? Guess it, Palemon.

CONSISTENT.—To see the Radicals trying to force negro suffrage on the Southern States where that class are degraded and brutish, and at the same time reject it in the Northern States where their numbers are few.

IN the celebrated ritualistic case of Martin vs M'Konochie, judgment having been rendered, Mr. M'Konochie submits and Mr. Martin appeals. In other words, the *law* is with what are called High Churchmen.

Governmental Outrages.

(By one of the Soldiers.) No. 2.

As a second outrage, (and the last we will mention in connection with this double-faced traitor, which would strengthen their hands in the Senate and in Congress; this utterly unworthy Secretary refused General Bayard the right of quelling the New Orleans riot in the summer of '66, and withholding the General's telegram from the President, so that the massacre should come off; knowing as he did, that Johnson would be held responsible. And to make the Autumn elections doubly sure, the gross falsehood was circulated over the length and breadth of the land that "the President had, by telegraph, instigated the rioters to the murderous act." But, when we see the non impeachment of the President for his instigating that riot, as was alleged against him, when we see them refuse to turn out Stanton for his withholding General Bayard's telegram from the President, that he might stop the disgraceful outrage; And now, that we see the intriguing Senate concur in the fanatical Impeachment Bill of the House, arraigning the President for trial, because he will not allow Stanton to act as Secretary, preventing him from concocting another scheme to butcher the loyal people, that the elections can be carried next Fall; any one can see that their charge against the President relative to the instigation of the riot, is a wilful and malicious falsehood, and that these fellows had promised to sustain Stanton in his cold-blooded outrage, which refused General Bayard power to protect the Convention.

These are black spots on our Republican institutions, and if we do not decapitate these scoundrels next October, as England served Charles 1st for his treacherous duplicity—history will post us as *unfit for self-government.*

Some men are so highly endowed with political consistency that they can change their course at any time to retain their station. Sir Mathew Hale strongly favored the policy of Charles I, which strongly favored unlimited monarchy. But when England beheaded Charles for his many intriguings, Hale turned up a good Republican and kept his seat at the head of that Nation's legal Bench. Gen. Grant is another of these weathercock-men. Lee, at the battle of Gettysburg, Polissier's assault on the Malikoff, Napoleon at Borodino, Frederick the Great, at Dresden, William of Normandy at the battle of Hastings, Abdevrahman at Poitiers or Cæsar's desperate conflict in Spain with the younger Pompey, showed about the same regard for the loss of life, that they might win the day, as did Grant in Virginia, that he might crush Lee's army and of course bring the war to a close and punish those traitors, educated by their country for its protection, but who had put to death some three hundred thousand of its defenders that they might destroy their country which had never wronged them, as their own Vice President told them. We know of no General in the world, s history who was less sparing of life to crush his antagonist, than was General Grant in Virginia, which we think was right, as it was apparently, the only road to peace, and to bring those rebels to merited justice; when the demoralized rebel army, utterly destitute of rations, with about half supply of artillery and amunition, its fighting numbers scarcely exceeding 16,000, was nearly surrounded at Farmville or near there, by 2d, 5th, 6th and 24th Infantry, and 1st Cavalry Corps, and with Lynchburg in our possession, it was plain that the Lieutenant General gave those rebel officers a free pardon, that they might escape trial, and the just punishment they so richly deserved. Grant, in this deceitful trick, was, undoubtedly, fulfilling the request of Lincoln that he might continue the President's pet, for, be it remembered, Ulysses was not concerned about the lives of a few soldiers. So, too, was it with Sherman, when, by Old Abe's request, he made no effort to catch Davis, now that the arch traitor was politically dead; neither does the Washington Senate, to-day wish to try the rebel President, or punish him.

Hypocrisy is sometimes taken in a short corner; It can't always slip behind a curtain. And so it turned out with the well developed liars in the U. S. Senate in the summer of '66, who had previously and frequently declared themselves the "*true* friends of the soldier." It will be remembered that Chambersburg was burned to the ground in '64, when Pensaylvania had furnished more troops to the nation than any other State, and Chambersburg had found her full share. Mr. Buckalew made an eloquent appeal to the U. S. Senate in behalf of the citizens and families of soldiers thus burned out of house and home by a detachment of the rebel army, but those self-styled "friends of the soldier" refused a just remuneration—not giving anything to the unfortunate citizens of that town, while it liberally remunerated a town of Maine partially destroyed by fire, through carelessness.

Ben. Wade, if I recollect aright, voted, no money for Chambersburg. Now why this refusal? Had not our State found over and above her quota of men and money? had she not forwarded the first soldiers to the defence of the National Capitol in the time of its extreme peril? In the summer of '61 at the Bull run disaster, had she not forwarded her own State troops, the Pennsylvania Reserves—that the *National* Capitol would be safe? Had not her soldiers done their duty in battle? Yes, these interrogatives were always answered in the affirmative—true, in the last interrogatory we found, once in a good while, a soldier "playing-off" and twice that we remember, one old acquaintance told us their Captain had skulked in the rear and hid himself at that, and another said, his Captain dodged behind the breastworks when a charge was made on the enemy's fortifications, but both these officers were absolved, having previously shouted for "Old Abe;" both our informants, we should have said, were severely wounded.

The cause, of withholding an appropriation for the citizens of Chambersburg, was, because Pennsylvania, throughher legislators in the winter of '63 had refused Old Cameron—their tool No. 1—a seat in the National Senate, bestowing it on Mr. Buckalew, which caused their *spite* and *malice*, towards the old "Keystone;" showing in reality, that they did not care *one cent* for the soldier, as we have already said, and in a vain attempt to shield themselves from the just odium of the people, they commanded the puppet Editors to circulate the barefaced falsehood that "Mr. Buckalew had never made a speech in the U. S. Senate 'till '67, when he introduced the Cumulative-Voting Bill;" And, by the way of conclusion, if we would visit these rascals with a just reward, who are persistently refusing to bring the chief traitor to trial,—going his bail and granting him new leases of time, at that—now that he is politically dead, but impeach the President who rendered us all the assistance in his power to put down rebellion! for refusing the right of Secretaryship to Stanton, after he had deliberately and willingly acquiesced in the New Orleans butchery, to increase, apparently, their strength in the Senate and in the House, we will decapitate these inimicals next fall, as we did last October and November in the great States of the Union, which furnished more men and money than all the rest in putting down rebellion, when those States, to their credit, cut off the political heads of the Greeley, Wade and Cameron candidates.

Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The Court having been opened, Senator Grimes moved that the time of opening be changed from eleven to twelve, as formerly. This was objected to, and went over under the rules, until to-day. Governor Boutwell then rose and continued his speech, closing shortly after one o'clock. The Senate then took a recess of fifteen minutes. On reassembling, Judge Nelson took the floor and delivered an extemporaneous address. He proceeded to sketch the President's early life and career, and passed a high encomium on his patriotism and public services, referring also to the fact that his neighbors and those who, like himself (Nelson), knew him best, sustained him and believed him innocent. At four o'clock Mr. Nelson yielded to a motion to adjourn.

WASHINGTON, April 25

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

After the opening of the Court the order offered by Mr. Grimes, changing the hour for the meeting of the Senate from eleven to twelve, was taken up and adopted. Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment to admit the official reporters to report the speeches on the final deliberation of the Senate, which was objected to by a number of Senators and went over under the rule. Mr. Nelson resumed his argument in relation to what constitutes "High crimes and misdemeanors." He then stated that Judge Black withdrew from the case simply because the President refused to send a vessel to seize Alta Vela, which refusal was made on the ground of public duty, against the solicitation of friends, and the implied threats of enemies. He then alluded to Stanton's course, after which he took up and considered the articles of impeachment separately. He concluded his argument at four o'clock, and the Court soon after adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The great feature of the impeachment trial yesterday was the masterly and eloquent argument of Hon. William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, one of the President's counsel. Mr. Groesbeck has been suffering for some time with a bronchial affection, and it was doubted whether he would be able to argue the case at all, nevertheless he spoke over four hours, with great power and effect, making, by all odds, the most forcible and impressive argument yet delivered on the trial. The Chief Justice, the Senators, managers and others within the Senate chamber, as well as the large audience in the galleries, listened with breathless attention while the learned counsel was speaking. A number of Senators whose seats are in the most remote parts of the chamber came forward and occupied chairs nearer the Speaker, toward whom they manifested the greatest deference and respect. When he gave way for the usual recess (about 2 P. M.), he was immediately congratulated by Chief Justice Chase, and a number of leading Senators (representing each political party) over his brilliant success as an orator. After the recess, Mr. Groesbeck resumed his argument, and for two more hours the vast audience present listened to him with marked attention. His review of the scenes through which President Johnson had passed just before and during the war, and his allusion to the fidelity with which he (Johnson) had always discharged his duty under the Constitution, created a most profound impression on the mind of the Senate, and strengthened the opinion so generally entertained of the injustice and wickedness of the *partizan* crusade now being made against him. When the learned counsel concluded (4:30 P. M.) he was again congratulated by many Senators. The power and eloquence of his argument must have been felt by all who heard it, and it may be truthfully said that in all respects it was equal to the dignity and gravity of the occasion it is not surprising that the managers on the part of the House hung their heads, during its delivery, as if ashamed to look the distinguished orator in the face. Mr. Groesbeck certainly achieved a signal triumph, and at the adjournment, yesterday, the counsel for the defense were more than ever masters of the situation.

MR. EDMUNDS' PROPOSITION.

The proposition of Mr. Edmunds to admit the official reporters to the secret sessions of that body after the arguments are closed, will come up for consideration to-morrow. There is great objection to this movement on the part of the more ultra-Radical Senators, who are known to be in favor of the conviction of the President. They think that such a proposition, if adopted, will prolong the debate, on the final, as well as interlocutory questions, and it may extend through several weeks. The vote yesterday however, on Drake's motion to postpone the question indefinitely, would seem to indicate that the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds was favorably regarded by the majority of the Senate.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

On the assembling of the Senate Mr. Sumner submitted a preamble and an order reciting that, as it is provided in the Constitution that in impeachment cases a two-thirds vote of the Senate is necessary to secure conviction, nothing is said regarding the vote which passes judgment, and ordering that it shall only require a simple majority to declare sentence. At his request the consideration of his proposition was postponed until the conclusion of the argument in the case. Mr. Williams, one of the Managers, then finished his argument which was commenced the previous day. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Butler asked leave to make a personal explanation in regard to the "Alta Vela" matter referred to by Mr. Nelson, and read a written statement in which he condemned in very severe terms the introduction by Mr. Nelson of assertions and insinuations unsupported by evidence and irrelevant to the case, and related the circumstances of his connection with the matter. He stated that he gave Mr. Shaeffer an opinion on the "Alta Vela" claim before impeachment was decided on, or before the President committed the act which gave rise to it, and had never heard of it afterward until published in the New-York papers. Mr. Butler then read the affidavit of Chauncey F. Black and Mr. Shaeffer corroborating these assertions. Mr. Nelson replied, asserting that the subject was introduced by one of the Managers, and he felt in duty bound to exonerate the President from blame in the matter. Mr. Evarts then addressed the Senate in behalf of the President, and had not concluded his remarks when the Senate adjourned

WASHINGTON, April 29.

Mr. Evarts resumed his speech to-day and continued until 4 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned. No other business of importance was transacted.

Fees of Justices and Constables---Approved April 2nd 1868.

SECTION 10. That fees of aldermen and justices of the peace, except in the city of Philadelphia, shall be as follows:

Information or complaint on behalf of the commonwealth, for every ten words, two cents.

Docket entry on behalf of the commonwealth, twenty cents.

Warrant or *mittimus*, on behalf of the commonwealth, forty cents.

Writing an examination on complaint of defendant, or a deposition, for every ten words, two cents.

Administering an oath or affirmation, ten cents.

Taking recognizance in any criminal case, and returning the same to court, fifty cents.

Writing an examination on complaint of defendant, or a deposition, for every ten words, two cents.

Administering an oath or affirmation, ten cents.

Taking recognizance in any criminal case, and returning the same to court, fifty cents.

Entering judgment on conviction for fine, twenty cents.

Recording conviction or copy thereof for every ten words, two cents.

Warrant to levy fine or forfeiture, forty cents.

Bail piece and return, or *supersedeas*, twenty-five cents.

Discharge to jailor, twenty-five cents.

Entering discontinuance in case of assault and battery, forty cents.

Entering complaint of master, mistress or apprentice, twenty cents.

Notice to master, mistress or apprentice, twenty-five cents.

Hearing parties, and discharging complaints, forty cents.

Holding inquisition under landlord and tenant act, or in case of forcible entry, each day, two dollars.

Precept to sheriff, fifty cents.

Recording proceedings, one dollar.

Writ of restitution, fifty cents.

Warrant to appraise damages, forty cents.

Warrant to sell strays, fifty cents.

Warrant to appraise swine, entering return, advertising, et cetera, one dollar and fifty cents.

Entering action in civil case, twenty cents.

Summons *cap.* or *sub.*, each, twenty cents.

Every additional name after the first, five cents.

Subpœna duces tecum, twenty-five cents.

Entering return of summons, and qualifying constable, fifteen cents.

Entering *capias* and bail bond, ten cents.

Every continuance of a suit, ten cents.

Trial and judgment, fifty cents.

Entering judgment by confession, or by default, twenty-five cents.

Taking special bail twenty-five cents.

Entering satisfaction, ten cents.

Entering amicable suit, twenty cents.

Entering rule to take depositions of witnesses, ten cents.

Rule to take depositions of witnesses, ten cents.

Interrogatories, for every ten words, two cents.

Entering return of rule, ten cents.

Entering rule to refer, ten cents.

Rule of reference, fifteen cents.

Notice to each referee, ten cents.

Notice to a party in any case, fifteen cents.

Entering a report of referee, and judgment thereon, fifteen cents.

Execution, twenty-five cents.

Entering return of execution, or stay of plaintiff, *nulla bona*, *non est inventus*, or otherwise, fifteen cents.

Entering discontinuance, or satisfaction, ten cents.

Sci. fa., in any case, thirty cents.

Opening judgment for re-hearing, twenty cents.

Return of proceedings in *certiorari*, or appeal, including recognizance, fifty cents.

Transcript of judgments, including certificates, forty cents.

Receiving amount of judgment before execution or where execution was issued and special bail been entered within twenty days after judgment and paying the same over, if not exceeding ten dollars, twenty cents.

If above ten dollars, and not exceeding forty dollars, fifty cents.

If above forty dollars, and not exceeding sixty dollars, seventy-five cents.

If above sixty dollars, one dollar.

Entering complaint in writing, in case of attachment, and qualifying complainant, thirty cents.

Attachment, thirty cents.

Entering return, and appointing freeholders, fifteen cents.

Advertisements, each fifteen cents.

Order to sell goods, twenty-five cents.

Order for the relief of a pauper, each justice, fifty cents.

Order for removal of a pauper, one dollar.

Order to seize goods for maintenance of wife or children, thirty cents.

Order for premium for wolf or fox scalps, to be paid by the county, fifteen cents.

Every acknowledgment or probate of a deed, or other instrument of writing, twenty-five cents.

Taking and signing acknowledgment on indenture of an apprentice, for each indenture, twenty-five cents.

Cancelling indenture, twenty-five cents.

Comparing and signing tax duplicate, fifty cents.

Marrying each couple, making record thereof, and certificate to parties, three dollars.

Certificate of approbation of two justices to binding an apprentice by directors or overseers of the poor, fifty cents.

Certificate to obtain land warrant, fifty cents.

In proceedings under act of one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, attachment, forty cents.

Entering returns, twenty-five cents.

Affidavit, ten cents.

Bond, twenty-five cents.

Entering rule, et cetera, on garnishee, each ten cents.

Interrogatories,

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 1, '68.

EXCEEDINGLY SCARCE.—Good potatoes, and the few in the market bring enormous prices. It is time an ark load came along.

NEXT week is Court, call and see us and subscribe for the "COLUMBIAN," the best, neatest, largest, and consequently cheapest paper in the County.

THE Rosemont Cemetery Company have purchased additional grounds which will be laid out in lots, during the coming season, and offered for sale.

OUR friends attending Court are requested to call at the attractive Drug Store of N. J. Hendershott. They will find prices much lower than elsewhere.

OUR friend John R. Moyer, Druggist on Market St. has caught the spirit of improvement, and is engaged in "reconstructing" his establishment on a modern basis.

OUR thanks are again due our active Beaver Valley correspondent for additional subscriptions. Why cannot our friends in different parts of the County "go and do likewise."

ON Friday night last the cellar of Joseph Walter in Light Street was entered, and the most of his provisions taken therefrom. He had moved there only the day previous.

WE are to be favored on the 8th of May next with a visit from "Breban's Swiss Bell Ringers." Our readers should not miss the opportunity of enjoying this musical treat.

THE call for a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, was accidentally omitted last week. It is in this issue and we call special attention to it.

MRS. MERCY BROTHWELL, relict of Dr. E. Brothwell late of this county, died in Danville last week, and was buried in the Cemetery, last Friday. Revs. Cullen and Lightner officiating.

AN acquaintance from Salem says that on Saturday morning last, several inches of snow fell in his vicinity. This all comes of buying Russian America. As a remedy we would suggest the purchase of Cuba.

WE have heard it whispered that Mr. A. F. Yost, whilom partner of P. John, intends to remove his printing establishment from Tunkhannock to this place and establish here a neutral paper, together with a Job Office. The more the merrier.

THE Normal School grounds have been purchased, by the Trustees of the Institute, adjoining the present beautiful location, and including a part of the grove for play ground. Immediate arrangements will be made to put up the necessary buildings.

THE officers of Van Camp Lodge I. O. O. F. for the current term are Noble Grand, Joseph Shannon; Vice Grand, Wm. E. Coffman; Secretary, C. F. Knapp; Asst. Secretary, M. Appleman Treasurer, James K. Eyer. The time of meeting is now 8 P. M. of Saturday evening.

A FINE assortment of ladies' cloaks, dress patterns, trimmings, children's patterns etc., is now to be found at Mrs. Julia & Sade Barkley's store. A new and complete collection of Spring goods just received. We would call the attention of our lady readers to this, in order that they may get the latest and best styles.

WE are glad to learn that the surviving friends and relatives have already begun to remove bodies from St. Paul's Burying Ground, to the Cemetery. We trust the good work will go steadily forward, till not only the plot for the new church is cleared, but the entire burying ground restored to its original condition.

WE publish this week the late act of assembly regulating the fees of Justices of the Peace and Constables. It is a very important matter, and concerns every citizen in the County. We have also on hand, the fee bill properly made up for posting in offices, as required by law, for sale. Every body should call and get one.

THE many storms and backward season have much retarded improvements in Bloomsburg, but now that fair weather has at last set in, we may expect to see them pushed forward with unusual energy. Our town has awakened as if from a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and now bids fair to excel her neighbors in the march of improvement.

PECULIAR.—Some of the men who persistently fought Capt. Chalfant two years ago, and who insisted that Montour County was not entitled to a Representative, are now sounding his praises, and insisting on his renomination, when Columbia county is undoubtedly entitled to the Representative. We are curious to learn the cause of this sudden conversion.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Normal School Buildings are progressing finely. Another year will see it in successful operation, and the two or three men who oppose will be ashamed of their course. The improvement and prosperity of this town and county are not in their hands. The location of the State Normal School will give, not only to the town but to the county, position in fluence and character abroad.

WE want the tax-payers to remember that all the agitation which now exists in the country, the commercial depression, and the rise in prices are attributable to the criminal legislation of Congress to retain power. They are absolutely doing nothing for the country, but are spending millions in trying to convict President Johnson, for the mere purpose of getting a few offices he has at his disposal.

ON Sunday night last the Insitute at this place was again entered by burglars. They effected their entrance through the window, as before, by bursting open the shutter. No depredations were committed as the alarm was given at once, when they became frightened and fled. This style of outrage is becoming too frequent, and the captive and conviction of some of the parties engaged, is the only way to teach them that the laws cannot be broken with impurity.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Columbia County will be held at the Register's Office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, May 2nd, at one o'clock P. M. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Chairman.

WHY don't the *Republican* give us credit for the news we furnish it weekly? Be fair now.

THE Commission of J. R. Jameson, a newly elected Justice of the Peace, is in the hands of the Recorder.

ON Sunday last the house of Jonas Doty in Fishingcreek Township was burned down. We have not learned the origin of the fire, or the amount of the loss.

WE are informed that Judge Ryan of Schuylkill, rejected one hundred and seventy-four Applications for License at the last Quarter Sessions in Schuylkill county, because they were not represented by an Attorney.

OUR friends in the country who desire to know where to purchase the cheapest and best goods should always consult the columns of the COLUMBIAN. Men who are willing to endorse their goods through the news papers always sell on honor.

ON Wednesday last, about noon, the barn of John Harter, in Nescopec twp., Luzerne county, was discovered to be on fire. It was entirely consumed, together with the hay, grain, buggy etc. Loss about $2,000, insurance $600. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE Episcopal Diocese Convention meets in Philadelphia, at St. Andrew's Church on Tuesday May 12th. Charles R. Paxton, Jeremiah J. Brower and John G. Freeze are the Lay Delegates. Several important questions will be discussed, among them the Division of the Diocese.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, has published a history of the War from the Southern stand point of view. Mr. Stephens threw the whole weight of his influence against secession, but the current was too strong and carried him with it. It will be widely read.

NEVER SAY DYE.—But buy clothes which will not fade, and there will be no necessity for dying. Chemberlin keeps a class of goods which look well, fit we,ll wear well, and which do not fade. His stoc k is worth looking at, it is so complete and of such good styles. He has everything in the way of gentlemen's wearing apparel, under as well as outer garments. Don't forget that he cuts his clothes by machinery and that they always give satisfaction. *His suits suit!*

WE had the pleasure of a visit from Captain Brockway, of the COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg Pa. the Democratic journal which was started in 1865, as a *political necessity;* the old organ having broke over the traces, in order to aid a volunteer for political position in place of the regular nominee. The paper is one of the best country journals in the State, and is fast becoming the leading organ of the Democracy of that section. General Ent is also in town, looking after personal interests of a financial character.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The collector of taxes of Hollenback township, Mr. John Whitebread, was robbed of nearly four hundred dollars last Friday, in broad noon, and in sight of carpenters at work in a house a quarter of a mile off. He stopped at Mr. Spooneberger's, where money was paid him, and was invited to dine, but started on, and soon met a young man who presented a pistol, and demanded his money. Mr. Whitebread has but one arm and was defenceless. He was knocked down and his money taken. The thief had dark hair, red face, was dressed in dark cassimere suit. Half an hour before, two neighbors passed along and noticed this young man sitting on a chestnut stump no doubt waiting for his victim. Search was made, but the rascal may have reached the Lehigh valley station, six miles distant, in time for the afternoon train, or, if he is one of a gang, is lingering about that region, and knowing all the money transactions going on and the horses worth stealing.—*Record of the Times.*

A FRIEND IN NEED. Grace's Celebrated Salve is a friend indeed. Who has not found it such in curing cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, felons, boils, and even the most obstinate old ulcers and other sores. It is a wonderful compound suited alike to the skin of the child and of the adult.

Receipts of "THE COLUMBIAN" for April 1868.

Columbia County	$87 00	H W Kinsey	$2 00
Joseph S Dull	10 00	J W Swingers	2 00
Ira Stetler	2 50	Samuel B Dimmer	2 50
Geo W Mauger	12 00	Abel Thomas	2 50
Philip Appleman	2 00	Enos Shoemaker	2 00
Orwig Yeager Guardian	8 00	James M Dewitt	4 00
Cara Vandine	2 00	Henry Trough	4 00
Nathan Smith	2 00	Matausch Michael	4 00
M S Kinney	2 00	Sarah Creasey	4 00
James Kisner	2 00	Susan Dodson	1 00
William Wagner	1 00	Est Isaac Hans	3 00
Peter F Everly	2 00	Benjamin Wagner	4 00
Richard Thomas	2 00	Horne King & Secretary	10 00
Samuel Jones	2 00	Stephen Wolf	2 00
David Ent 2d	1 00	William Ikeler	15 00
Henry Roenstock	3 00	W H Rhodes	2 00
James Emmett	2 00	J H Creasy	2 00
G D Bierman	2 00	Cressy & John	2 00
J R Gordner	2 00	J H Longstreth	12 50
R M Musgrave	1 00	Jacob Yeager	2 00
Scott Hagenbuch	2 00	Henry Hippenstiel	2 00
Alfred Howell	2 00	Thos B Miller	3 00
John D Houck	2 00	Geo L Kramer	2 00
Bloom School District	8 50	Wm Beavers	1 00
Samuel Brugler	1 00	Wm Thrash	50
Geo P Rowell & Co	6 39	Frederick Labbach	2 75
S Mycon Fellows	2 00	Est Geo Kramer	14 50
H J Miller	2 00	Est Abram Bobbins	10 50
Ezra Runyan	2 00	Jonathan Stroup	2 00
C Jones & Co	2 00	J B Fortner	2 00
J C Yeager & Co	2 00	P D Keller	4 00
Catawissa Lodge I O O F	3 00	Peter Keck	2 00
A M Rupert	20 00	Daniel A Hess	1 00
Reuben Bombay	2 00	Est Eleazar H Hess	2 00
Montreal Millard	10 00	B A Guernsey	2 00
John Thomas	2 00	James Keaty	1 00
Joseph Kohns	1 00	Blanks	2 00
James V Keiper	2 00	M C Wesslward	2 00
John Alstatt	2 50	Richard Thornton & Co	1 00
Michael Kanouse	2 00	James Pollock	2 00
John J Stiles	5 00	Est Peter Miller	2 00
David Lowenberg	29 00	Emanuel Fritz	2 00
Jeremiah Bombay	2 00	Est Sam'l Brugler	5 00
Aaron Andrews	5 00	Cramer & Hawhurst	1 00
Montgomery Cox	2 00	H Rittenbender	2 00
Neal Shafer	2 00	Adam Rout	2 00
C A Shuman	2 70	Dan Rice's Circus	12 00
James B Case	5 00	Fred Bing	2 00
James M'Henry	2 00	Thos Butler	2 00
Philip Oettinger	2 00	Dr J & Hobbins	1 00
James Lake	2 00	J B Metzler	1 00
Wm R Dennott	2 00	Henry P Wolf	2 00
Jos Brabender	2 00	Alfred M Henry	2 00
Est George Yinger	2 00		

Marriages.

HULTZ—JOHNSTON—In Catawiss, on the 16th inst., by Rev. H. G. Hill, Mr. David A. Shultz, of Dewart, to Miss Sarah E. Johnston, of Jerseytown.

GIRTON—CRAWFORD—At Danville, on the 5th inst., by Rev. H. A. Stocker, Mr. John C. Girton, to Miss Margaret Ann Crawford, both of Hemlock township, Montour county, Pa.

Deaths.

BOWER—On Thursday night, April 23rd, of a stroke of Palsy, Abraham Bower, of Orange township, Columbia county, aged about 75 years.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CHARLES H. HESS DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Chas. H. Hess, late of Mifflin township, Columbia co., deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Samuel Creasy of Mifflinville. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL CREASY, Administrator.

April 3,'68-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH DIETTERICH DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Dietterich, late of Berwick borough, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to O. B. Millard of Centralia borough. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

O. B. MILLARD, Administrator.

April 3,'68-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PETER MILLER DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Miller, late of Centre township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John W. Miller, and Wm. Miller, of said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

JOHN W. MILLER, WM. MILLER, Administrators.

April 3,'68-6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PETER DALLMAN, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Dallman, late of Scott township Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John K. Grotz of Bloomsburg. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

JOHN K. GROTZ, Administrator.

April 10,'68.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Manasseh Michael, bankrupt To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Manaseh Michael, of the town of Mainville, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated at Bloomsburg, the 18th day of March A. D. 1868. C. G. BARKLEY, Assignee.

April 24,'68—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELEAZAR H. HESS, DECEASED. Letters of administration *de bonis non* on the estate of Eleazar H Hess, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County, to Daniel Hess, administrator, who resides in Mifflin township. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

DANIEL A. HESS, Administrator, *de bonis non.*

April 24,'68-6t.*

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ABEL THOMAS, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVES, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested; to appear on the 21st day of MAY, 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M., before E. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before the said Register at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

Apr.24 68-2w

BANKRUPT NOTICE,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SAMUEL B. DIEMER a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested; to appear on the 21st day of MAY, 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M., before E. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before the said Register at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

Apr.24, 68-2w

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PETER S. BENSINGER a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested to appear on the 21st day of MAY, 1868, at 9 o'clock, a.m., before E. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before said Register, upon the same day, at the same place.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

Apr.24,'68-2w

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 4th day of May, at one o'clock p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, containing one hundred acres more or less, about sixty acres of which is cleared, and the residue is covered with timber, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north and east by lands of Conrad Hess, on the south by lands of Samuel Hess, and on the west by lands of Benjamin Peterman, whereon is erected a one story plank dwelling house, a log stable, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William J. Hess.

ALSO:—All that messuage, piece, or tract of land, situate in the Township of Cattawissa, in the town of Catawissa, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Fronting on Railroad Street 165 feet, and fronting on Pine 79 feet, adjoining and bounded on the east by lot of Benjamin F. Fortner, on which is erected a large frame ware-house and one small frame dwelling.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of John Jameson.

ALSO:

All that certain piece or tract of land situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, containing 12 acres, more or less, bounded on the north by lands of Wm. H. Freas and Daniel Boner, on the north by lands of George K. Hess and Wm. B. Freas, and on the east by lands of Clark Buckman, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and a frame barn, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. B. Hartman.

ALSO:

All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the west by Locust Avenue, on the south by Railroad Street, on the east by an alley, and on the north by lot of Reuben Kauffe, upon which is erected a frame dwelling house, stable, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of John Cunningham.

MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Apr., 1868.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or out cry, on the premises on FRIDAY May 1st, 1868, the following personal property and real estate to wit:—

SALE BILL, three lumber wagons, two sets of harness, thirty thousand feet of lumber more or less. A lot of log chains, one steam engine at Brosius Saw Mill and all the other personal property belonging to George Leib on the premises. On the same day levied on the following described real estate to wit:—All that certain messuage or tenement and tract of land situated in Locust township in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania. Bounded and described as follows to wit: Bounded on the South by lands surveyed in the name of John M'Calla, on the West by land now or late of Reuben Miller and land of Jacob Hoalis, on the North by land of Samuel Mooney, Henry Lehr, and David Singley and on the East by land of George Longenberger and land now or late of Franklin Shuman containing one hundred and ninety acres on the same more or less. Seized and taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of George Leib. So answers,

JOHN G. FREEZE, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, April 10, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF COLUMBIA county, sitting as a "Board of Revision," will hold their appeals for said county on the following named days and places, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. of each day:

Benton, Sugarloaf and Jackson.—Friday May 1st at John J. Stiles' Hotel Benton.

Fishingcreek.—Saturday May 2nd Fishingcreek Hotel Fishingcreek.

Montour and Hemlock.—Wednesday May 6th Court House, Bloomsburg.

Scott.—Thursday May 7th Court House, Bloomsburg.

Bloom.—Friday May 8th Court House, Bloomsburg.

Mt. Pleasant.—Saturday May 9th Melick's hotel, Greenwood, Pine and Madison.—Monday May 11th Melick's hotel.

Orange.—Tuesday May 12th Snyder's hotel.

Centre.—Wednesday May 13th Hick-Way hotel.

Briarcreek, Berwick Bor.—Thursday May 14th L. Enke's hotel, Berwick.

Catawissa and Franklin.—Friday May 15th Kisner's hotel, Catawissa.

Locust and Roaringcreek.—Saturday May 16th Yeager's hotel Shickshinny.

Conyngham and Centralia Bor.—Monday May 18th Weidensaul's hotel Centralia.

Beaver.—Wednesday 20th H. F. Zarr's hotel.

Mifflin.—Thursday May 21st J. Longenberger's hotel Mainville.

Mifflin.—Friday 22nd A.W. Hess's hotel Mifflinville.

JOHN F. FOWLER, }
ROBERT COLE, } Comr's.
Attest DAVID YEAGER, }
Wm. Knickbaum. April 10,'68.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER.

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has bought out THOMAS RUCKLE, and will continue the business of SADDLE and HARNESS MAKING, in all its various branches, at the old stand above Snyder's Hotel, and hopes to deserve and receive the patronage of all who need articles in his line.

Feb.28 '68. GEORGE LAZARUS.

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and orphan's court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivam Derr and Peter K. Herbein, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight, and to me directed for holding a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 2d day of May next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 15th day of Feb., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the ninety-second year of the Independence of the United States of America. MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Apr. 3, 1868.

GRAND JURORS,

FOR MAY TERM, 1868.

Bloom—Wm. Edgar.
Beaver—Isaac Mitchell.
Briar Creek—Samuel Conner, Wesley B. Frons, Enos L. Adams.
Benton—Samuel Appleman.
Centre—Wm. Shaffer.
Catawissa—John E. Ellis.
Centralia Boro.—Geo. O'Connor.
Franklin—H. J. Reeder.
Greenwood—Geo. Derr, Richard Ritchey, Wm. B. Wilson, Samuel Fowler.
Hemlock—Samuel Oil, Wm. Fry.
Locust—Robert Watkins, Wellington Yeager, Jacob Fisher.
Mifflin—Abraham Shweppenheiser.
Madison—Silas Welliver.
Pine—Jacob Christian, Francis P. Masters.
Roaring Creek—Chas. Dyer.

TRAVERSE JURORS,

FOR MAY TERM, 1868.

Bloom | John B. Casey, Rudolph H. Ringler.
Briarcreek—Jonathan Gardner.
Benton—Abraham Hartman.
Beaver—C. F. Mann, Samuel Fisher.
Centralia Boro.—David Clamp.
Centre—Elwood Hughes, Daniel Jamison.
Fishingcreek—John Hess, Jr., Wm. Mears, Phil. Ackerman.
Greenwood—Francis P. Eves, Joseph Keller, Wm. F. Robbins, Wm. Lawton.
Hemlock—Jacob Harris.
Jackson—John F. Derr.
Locust—Joseph Stokes, Isaac Dyer.
Madison—Samuel Rimby, Isaac McBride.
Mifflin—John Hoofnagle.
Mt. Pleasant—John R. Vanderslice, George Grimes, Aaron Kester, Joseph Crawford.
Orange—M. B. Patterson, Henry Kechner, A. B. Stewart.
Pine—Joseph P. Scattergood.
Roaring Creek—A. R. Hower.
Scott—John Shuman, John R. Faus, I. White, Elias Krum.

TRIAL LIST,

FOR MAY TERM, 1868.

1 John J. Shank vs. John Cain.
2 Wm. Mann, Mary vs. James Dyke.
3 J. R. Blackiston et. al. vs. Lehigh & Mahanoy R. R. Co.
4 Samuel Waters vs. Geo. Willits.
5 Samuel Waters vs. Geo. Willets.
6 Clark B. Stewart and wife vs. E. C. Cleaver.
7 Sarah Stine vs. Jacob Stine, Jr.
8 Wm. Pearson vs. Mr. Agent of the West Branch Insurance Co. vs. Simon C. Shive.
9 Ed. M'Call et. al. vs John Sweeney.
10 F. H. Peters vs. John Cain.
11 Isaac Yetter vs. Henry Moyer.
12 Daniel F. Seybert vs. Jacob Hossler et.al.
13 Daniel G. Ent's Admr. vs. Jas. W. Sankey.
14 Lavina Davenport vs. Wm. M. Klinetop.
15 Daniel Yetter vs. Isaac Yetter et. al.
16 Josiah Thomas 'use' vs. Henry C. Frees.
17 John S. Lellig vs. Gideon Arndt.
18 John Coleman vs. Michael Cronen et. al.
19 Lott Parker vs. Silas D. Edger.
20 Henry Yost use vs. Geo. Hassert & wife
21 John Reese vs. Joseph F. Long.
22 J. R. Hazleton vs. Henry C. Hartman.
23 Wm. Benyson vs. Butler Edger.
24 Wm. Clark vs. Robert M'Clark.
25 W. Montgomery's Ex'rs. vs. O.A. M'Gargell.
26 David Helwig vs. David S. Helwig.
27 John Cooper vs. Daniel Hower et. al.
28 John C. Mann vs. John Hinterliter.
29 Joseph Hess vs. Samuel Everett.
30 John Gilroy vs. Wm. E. Sterner.
31 Silas D. Edgar vs. Abraham Hagenbuch et.al.
32 Silas D. Edger vs. B. F. Reichard.
33 Reuben Keser and wife vs James Thomas.
34 Isaac Fegely vs. James W. Sankey.
35 William Hancock vs. George Leib.
36 Phillip Mowry vs. Sarah A. Newman.
37 Thomas Bond vs. John Mowry.

JESSE COLEMAN, Proth'y.

Bloomsburg April, 24 1868.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented to the Court Honor. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stogg boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stogg shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, men's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 6'67

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

NEW FURNITURE STORE

AT MAINVILLE, PA.

A. J. BERNINGER,

Would respectfully announce to the public, that he has opened a new Furniture Store in Mainville, where he keeps all kinds of city and home made

FURNITURE,

cane bottomed and hair cushioned chairs, all styles of Bedsteads and bureaus, tables and stands, and all goods in his line. Repairing neatly and quickly done. Also, house painting and paper hanging done at short notice and reasonable rates; in the best manner. Also, undertaking at short notice. nov2'67-6t

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone and is undergoing in its internal arrangements, and also in its general appointments to keep pace with the progress of the times. Spacious sample rooms and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His bar will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "McElhone") are purchased regardless of expense, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

TORRINGTON & HODGKINS'

BAW BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

A STANDARD MANURE FOR ALL FIELD AND GRAIN CROPS.

Having within the past year greatly increased and improved our facilities for grinding bones and manufacturing, we are prepared to furnish the farmers of Pennsylvania a superior article of SUPER PHOSPHATE.

Our manufactory has been thoroughly tested the past season by practical farmers in this and adjoining neighborhood and elsewhere, and in every case the result has been entirely satisfactory.

Our process of pulverizing, whereby it is prepared for and guaranteed

TO PASS THOUGH ANY DRILL,

obviates an objection which attaches to many fertilizers, and secures to the farmer a saving of much valuable time.

Sold at the manufactory EAST MARKET STREET SUNBURY, PA., and by our agents throughout the country, in bags of 200 lbs. each, at $45 per ton of 2000 lbs. Also SHIPPED PROMPTLY to all points accessible by rail or canal, on receipt of order.

TORRINGTON & HODGKINS.

Agents for Bement, Morgan & Allen's Self Raking Reaper and Mower (The New York er and Prall & Smedley's Hay and Grain Rake,

J. K. EYER, Agent. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Send for Circular. Feb.28-6m

SCHUTZE & LUDOLFF,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1853.)

Manufacturers of the celebrated MONITOR PLATE PIANO FORTE, patented February 20th, 1866. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms, 342 Broadway, New York.

The patent Monitor Plate Pianos by their peculiar construction are superior to all others, and their merit consists in the square plank being supported by the iron frame, allowing a larger space for the sounding board than is possessed by any other kind of Piano. By this means the quantity as well as the quality of the tone is largely increased.

These Pianos have been pronounced by the best judges to be unrivalled for

POWER AND SWEETNESS OF TONE.

Easy and agreeable touch and beauty of finish.

Most flattering certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Vieutemps, and a large number of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs. From long experience and superior facilities for Manufacturing, we are enabled to offer our pianos at as low prices as are asked by inferior makers.

Send for circular and price list.

Mar.8-6m

MERCHANDISE.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He nas constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

of every description, fine and cheap. His case o jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

BLOOMSBURG, PA

Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. feb6'67.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a

NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE

in the Waller Brick Building, on Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of

CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE,

IT COMPRISES OF

BED MATRESSES,

SOFAS, LOUNGES

MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES

CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED,

AND WOOD BOTTOMED.

EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES,

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

In fact a full assortment of

READY-MADE COFFINS

of all sizes, and of

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE W. CORELL.

Bloomsburg, August 16, 1867.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stogg boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stogg shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, men's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

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Dec. 6'67

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**

Farmer's Department.

Whiskey for Rats.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Arkansas *Democrattee*, whose house was overrun with rats, says: "A servant girl, who had seen the effect of whiskey on bipeds, thought she would try an experiment upon rats. Accordingly she took a small quantity, made it very sweet with sugar, crumbled in bread enough for the crowd, and set the dish in the cellar. A few hours after, she went down and found several rats gloriously "fuddled," engaged in throwing potato parings and hauling one another up to drink. These were easily disposed of, and those not killed left the premises immediately, suffering from a severe headache."

Cause of Rust on wheat.

THIS is a question that has for a long time agitated the minds of intelligent farmers, but it has been settled to my mind, at least, by a series of experiments. I am satisfied that it does in at least ninety-five cases out of a hundred.

I have sown the wheat with and without the grass seed, and have never seen rust when there was no grass; whilst in the same field the rust has affected the wheat. The grass holds the dampness at the roots of the wheat, and when the sun shines out very warm, produces the blight. Besides the wheat standing alone will produce five bushels more to the acre than when the grass is sown. I mean now, that this will be the average difference.

But the question arises: When shall the grass be sown? I answer: After the wheat harvest. Plow the field and prepare it smoothly and sow the grass seed of whatever kind you desire, and your crops of grass the coming season will be equally as good if not better than if sown with the wheat.

Farmers try the above, and my word for it, the result will be satisfactory.—*Rural American.*

From a lover of his Profession.

AS ONE who loves his profession, and believes that a farmer can make a good living if he pays attention to his business, and at the same time lay a little up for a rainy day, I propose to talk a little to my brother farmers, to give a few hints, etc., A little of everything which may interest the farmer.

In regard to plowing, this should be well done, the furrow slice well laid or turned that the vegetable matter may not be lost by the wasting effect of the atmosphere. I believe that fall plowing is destructive to the cut worm, and prevents its ravages, and the action of the frost does the ground good, while at the same time the plowing places the eggs of the cut worm out of the reach of the heat which it requires to hatch. Yet by plowing late in the spring this same point may be gained. If you give a top-dressing before plowing, see that the sod is well turned over; do not cut and cover as so many do. Sometimes the plow is the cause of bad work, (we need a great improvement in our plows,) the furrows should be well turned, not broken or pressed down as is often the case. What trouble there is in the after culture of the land, when the plowing is poorly done! Get the best plow you can find in the market; time will be saved, and "time is money."

Save your manure and make all you can. This is your capital. It is not what we make, but what we save that makes us rich. Never put your crops on short allowance. Better to cultivate one acre well, than two only half. The same labor that raises twenty bushels of corn, will raise sixty if you manure properly. Does not this kind of saving pay? The same doctrine may be advocated in the keeping of stock—it is always best to feed freely. Adopt the same rule in regard to your land. Take a lesson from nature—she never takes from the earth but she gives back something in return. Look after that great leak at the barn—liquid manure. Have you a system of gathering it If not, prepare one. The saving of this alone will amount to many dollars in value during the course of the year. It is a good idea to have a cistern for this, so you can pump it out over the long manure. If you let it become putrid in the tank or cistern, and then apply to plants, it has a tendency to preserve them from the ravages of insects. It is also a great stimulant to vegetation.

Save the soap-suds that are made at the house—it has strong properties. It contains the food of plants in solution ready to be taken up to give new energy. It is an excellent ingredient for the compost heap. We use it for our currant bushes, scrub the trees in the orchard with it, sometimes we give it to our squashes and melon vines, and sometimes throw it over rubbish composed of chips, leaves, vegetable matter, etc., it hastens decomposition. Look after these things and you will have less cause to grumble.

See that the poultry droppings are not lost—this is generally another leakage. It is worth the time spent in saving it. The droppings of seventy fowls in a year would put up a good poultry house. Have you ever thought of this brother farmer?

There again goes the wood ashes—why take fifteen cents a bushel for them? they are worth to your land more than a dollar a bushel. Try the experiment of using them as a topdressing, and see the benefit you derive from them. After you try it we don't think you will ever sell another bushel from the farm. Try a little in your corn—see how bright and luxuriant it will be while growing, and notice the big bright yellow ear at seed time. The waste of farmers on all the farms in the United States, if gathered and sold, would pay our national debt!

Let us see how many more holes for treasure are visible. Neighbor A—— throws his fodder out in the yard instead of cutting and steaming for the stock. If he would pursue the latter course, one-third would do. That is a big leak.

There is a fine bunch of hay dropped when neighbor B was feeding his sheep, it is not very large, only about half a pound, but three hundred and sixty-five makes nearly two hundred pounds, worth about two dollars, but the loss every year, and six per cent, interest on it for twenty years, would make a nice little sum Think of this.

There is neighbor Broadacres renting one of his farms by the year to this and that tenant; the land has become very poor, almost barren. Bad economy; his farm would improve on a long lease. As it is, it hardly pays the taxes

There are plenty more, but we are sick of seeing them. Brother farmer, let us try to close up these leakages, and the benefit we derive from the savings will assist us to decorate our homesteads, and make them pleasant retreats for old age, a pleasure spot for our children and grandchildren.

For the Young Folks.

Jorinda and Jorindel.

THERE was once an old castle, that stood in the middle of a deep gloomy wood, and in the castle lived an old fairy. Now this fairy could take any shape she pleased. All the day long she flew about in the form of an owl, or crept about the country like a cat; but at night she always became an old woman again. When any young man came within a hundred paces of her castle, he became quite fixed, and could not move a step until she came and set him free; which she would not do till he had given her his word never to come there again; but when any pretty maiden came within that space she was changed into a bird, and the fairy put her into a cage, and hung her up in a chamber in the castle. There were seven hundred of these cages hanging in the castle, and all with beautiful birds in them.

Now there was once a maiden whose name was Jorinda. She was prettier than all the pretty girls that ever were seen before, and a shepherd lad, whose name was Jorindel, was very fond of her, and they were soon to be married. One day they went to walk in the wood that they might be alone; and Jorindel said, "we must take care that we don't go too near to the fairy's castle." It was a beautiful evening; the last rays of the setting sun shone bright through the long stems of the trees upon the green underwood beneath, and the turtledoves sang from the tall birches.

Jorinda sat down to gaze upon the sun; Jorindel sat by her side; and both felt sad, they knew not why; but it seemed as if they were to be parted from one another for ever. They had wandered a long way; and when they looked to see which way they should go home, they found themselves at a loss to know what path to take.

The sun was setting fast, and already half of its circle had sunk behind the hill: Jorindel on a sudden looked behind him, and saw through the bushes that they had, without knowing it, sat down close under the old walls of the castle. Then he shrank for fear, turned pale and trembled. Jorinda was just singing,

"The ring-dove sang from the willowy spray,
We 1-a-day! Well-a-day!
He mourned for the fate of his darting mate,
Well-a-day!

when her song stopped suddenly. Jorindel turned to see the reason, and beheld his Jorinda changed into a nightingale; so that her song ended with a mournful *jug, jug*. An owl with fiery eyes flew three times round them, and three times screamed,

"Tu whu! Tu whu! Tu whu!"

Jorindel could not move; he stood fixed as a stone, and could neither weep, nor speak, nor stir hand or foot. And now the sun went quite down, the gloomy night came, the owl flew into a bush, and a moment after the old fairy came forth pale and meagre, with staring eyes, and nose and chin that almost met one another.

She mumbled something to herself, seized the nightingale, and went away with it in her hand. Poor Jorindel saw the nightingale was gone,—but what could he do? he could not speak, he could not move from the spot where he stood. At last the fairy came back and sang with a hoarse voice,—

"Fill the prisoner is fast,
And her doom is cast,
There stay! Oh, stay!
When the charm is around her,
And the spell has bound her,
Hie away! away!"

On a sudden Jorindel found himself free. Then he fell on his knees before the fairy, and prayed her to give him back his dear Jorinda: but she laughed at him, and said he should never see her again; then she went her way.

He prayed, he wept, he sorrowed, but all in vain. "Alas!" he said, "what will become of me?" He could not go back to his own home, so he went to a strange village, and employed himself in keeping sheep. Many a time did he walk round and round as near to the hated castle as he dared go, but all in vain; he heard or saw nothing of Jorinda.

At last he dreamt one night that he found a beautiful purple flower, and that in the middle of it lay a costly pearl; and he dreamt that he plucked the flower, and went with it in his hand into the castle, and that every thing he touched with it was disenchanted, and that there he found his Jorinda again.

In the morning when he awoke, he began to search over hill and dale for his pretty flower; and eight long days he sought for it in vain: but on the ninth day, early in the morning, he found the beautiful purple flower; and in the middle of it was a large dew-drop as big as a costly pearl. Then he plucked the flower and set out and traveled day and night, till he came again to the castle.

He walked nearer than a hundred paces to it, and yet he did not become fixed as before, but found that he could go quite close up to the door. Jorindel was very glad indeed to see this. Then he touched the door with the flower, and it sprang open; so that he went in through the court, and listened when he heard so many birds singing. At last he came to the chamber where the fairy sat, with the seven hundred birds in the seven hundred cages. When she saw Jorindel she was very angry, and screamed with rage; but she could not come within two yards of him, for the flower he held in his hand was his safeguard. He looked around at the birds, but alas! there were many, many nightingales, and how then should he find out which was his Jorinda? While he was thinking what to do, he saw the fairy had taken down one of the cages, and was making the best of her way off through the door. He ran or flew after her, touched the cage with the flower, and his Jorinda stood before him, and threw her arms round his neck; looking as beautiful as ever, as beautiful as when they walked together in the wood.

Then he touched all the other birds with the flower, so that they all took their old forms again; and he took Jorinda home where they were married, and lived happily together many years, and so did a good many other lads, whose maidens had been forced to sing in the old fairy's cages by themselves, much longer than they liked.

M. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. B. HATMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

NO. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(*Nearly opposite James, Kent, Sanitee & Co.*)
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,
GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 10, 1867-1y.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
Hoofland's German Tonic.
Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The Great Remedies
FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
LIVER, STOMACH, or
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is compounded of the pure juices, (or as they are medicinally term ed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER;
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,
INDUCED BY SEVERE LABOR, HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, ETC.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes

Philadelphia, March 15, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

"Yours, with respect,
"JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with numerous dozens of different kinds of medicines, but, regarding the puffing system as one of my aversions, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of *Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters*, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,
Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from disease arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,
E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,
German Druggist, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles..... 1 50
per bottle, or a half dozen for..... 7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC.

January 31, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as he can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C. &C.
GROCERIES, MACKERAL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.
Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just received and has on hand at his store in Orangeville, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville,
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS,
Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery
CARPETS, SHAWLS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinets, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C
GROCERIES MACKERAL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines
DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, &C.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. D. K. SLOAN.
Orangeville, May 21, 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of
SPRING GOODS
consisting in part of a full line of
INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG
CARPETS,
Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,
of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,
AND
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Good assortment of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.
Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL
in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of
McNINCH & SHUMAN,
and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 580 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

CATAWISSA BRIDGE CO.,

The President and Managers of the Catawissa Bridge Co., this day declared a dividend on their Capital stock of 3 per cent. (75 per share,) payable to the stock-holders, or their legal representatives. JOHN SHARPLESS,
Catawissa, April 6, 1868. Treasurer.
April 9, '68-3t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in
LIGHT STREET
a fresh stock
of goods in the line of
MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS
in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to
COLOR STRAW HATS
on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.
MRS. E. KLINE.
Light Street, October 4, 1867.

THE GREAT PRIZE!
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867.
"THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO."
Awarded over Eighty-two Competitors,
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,
THE ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF H NOR
and

GOLD MEDAL
given to American Sewing Machines, per imperial Decree, published in the "Monitear Universel" (Official Journal of the French Empire), Tuesday 24 July, 1867, in these words:

ELIAS HOWE, JR. { Fabricante, de Machines a coure exposant. Manufacturer of Sewing Machines, Exhibitor.

This double first honor is another proof of the great superiority of the Howe Sewing Machines over all others.
SIBLEY & STROOPS,
No. 21 South Eight Street.
Agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Western Virginia.
Feb. 14'68-3m.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE
HEADS THE LIST,
And leads the column 4,988 ahead of all others. This Machine is the
MOST POPULAR IN USE.
It uses the finest needle of any Machine in existence.
Any lady wanting a good
SEWING MACHINE,
Will consult her own interests by buying a SINGER. It is easier to run, learn and keep in order than any Machine in the world.
OVER 250,000 OF THEM IN USE.
The fullest instruction given those who purchase, and the Machine WILL BE WARRANTED to you for one year.
Please call at my Store and satisfy yourselves. Here you will find Needles, Thread and Silk.
DAVID LOWENBURG, Agent.
April 3,'68-tf. Bloomsburg, Pa.

ESTABLISHED, 1832.
STODART
NEW SCALE, OVERSTRUNG, FULL IRON FRAME
PIANO FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS.

Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Piano Fortes. Our new scale Piano Fortes in addition to their peculiar merits, contain every really valuable modern improvement, rendering them the most complete and perfect instrument ever offered to the public, and for purity of tone, delicacy of touch durability, and also standing the test of severe climates, the new scale Stodart Piano Forte stands unrivaled. The Pianos of this manufacture have stood the test of more than a quarter of a century, and the manufacturers are at liberty to refer to over Twenty-five thousand families who have had them in use, in nearly all parts of the civilized world. All orders will be promptly answered by
STODART & MORRIS,
Feb 7'68-3m. 684 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Parsell, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Ritchie Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take no much less natural power as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. BITTENBENDER, DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS, JOHN BOAR,
JOHN BUTERICK, DANIEL NOYER,
H. DEGLEMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF,

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
BY
BERNARD STOHNER,

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE, on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a
RESTAURANT,
the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,
A LITTLE MORE ROOM.
His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. my17'67-6m.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
No 230 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,
with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 413 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
Nos. 505 Market, and 502 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 234 North Third Street,
between Race and Vine
Philadelphia.
C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. R. SETBERT

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,

Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 560 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a
FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,
in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of
PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of
DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,
suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds, fresh every day.
CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.
Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF
C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,
ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.
☞ Call and see.
April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

BERNARD STOHNER,

Would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons, that he has opened a first-class
FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY STORE
where there may be found at all times, a fine collection of
FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, &c.,
as well as
FINE GROCERIES,
which may be obtained at reasonable rates. The stock is always fresh and of the very best quality. No pains will be spared to make this establishment the favorite of its kind in town. A call is solicited before purchases are made elsewhere, as it is believed that perfect satisfaction will be given. COLUMBIA HOUSE,
Main st., opposite Miller's Store,
nov8'67.] Bloomsburg, Pa.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.
Philadelphia.
Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &c., &c.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
May 10, 1867-1y.

H. V. PETERMAN,
with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 21 North Water Street,
and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue
Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street
Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FITH,
FISH,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
&c., &c. &c.,
AT
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S.
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

In large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
of every description. Nails, axle pullies, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE.

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,
Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind; HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,
A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY
I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket cutlery, plated spoons, plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws, cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws, files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, heel calks, enamelled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, broad axes, nails,
Sledges, curtain fixtures,
Thimble skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,
Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at
CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 31 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

JACOB K. SMITH. J. R. SELTZER
SMITH & SELTZER,
Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,
GUNS, CUTLERY, &C.,
No. 29 N. THIRD STREET, AR. CALLOWHILL,
PHILADELPHIA.
Nov. 22,'67-1f.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of
MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest not